

VIRGINIA

GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES,

BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY

JOHN PINKNEY.

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TO LORD NORTH.

My LORD,

WHILST I feel the deepest anguish and sensibility for the loss of our hapless countrymen, who lately fell in the action with the Americans near Boston, suffer me to entreat you to STAY the sword, and suspend any further operations against the colonies, until some happy conciliating means may be devised, some fortunate expedient may be hit upon to heal the bleeding wounds, and re-unite us again with that unfortunate and distracted country. It is, my lord, the sincere wish of every true friend of freedom, who are too sensibly afflicted, adequately to express their feelings on the above most melancholy event.

As a wellwisher to your lordship and all mankind, I entreat you, from every motive of humanity, to listen to the dictates of sound reason and policy, and you cannot fail of being convinced of the justice and expediency of a measure so essentially requisite to stop the further effusion of the blood of our countrymen, and prevent us from being engaged in all the horrors of a civil and intestine war; the bare apprehension of which, my lord, fills me with the most poignant anxiety, and makes me dread the impending consequences, with a torture of mind utterly impossible to be described.

If by those extraordinary exertions, which have often proceeded from people contending for their liberties, or by any of those accidents which have frequently decided the fate of battles and of empires, taking the victory from the strong, and the race from the swift, we should be REPULSED, to what a state of humiliation should we be reduced? Such is the insuperable absurdity of the measure, that whether victors, or vanquished, we are sure of being sufferers.

With ties so strong to bind us to each other, is it not strange, is it not deplorable, that we should differ? Do they who talk of chastising our colonies, and reducing them to obedience, consider how much we hazard when we dissolve those ties? What are we to substitute in their place, FORCE and FEAR, which Tacitus wisely tells us are insecure restraints, and always succeeded by inveterate hatred? When these consequences follow from the coercive measures we are now pursuing, will the counsellors who have impelled us to them by representations, not, I am sure, very fair, defend us from their fatal effects?

It is from experience only, my lord, that men learn wisdom, but unhappily, sometimes the injury of the experiment is irretrievable; we have too much reason, I think, to apprehend that this will be the event of our present contest with America.

I acknowledge I admire the bravery of our troops; what men can do, they will do; but in a country furnished with fastnesses and defiles without number, intimately known to the enemy you are to combat, where discipline is unavailing or embarrassing, and valour useless, it requires more than human power to succeed to any permanent purpose. Heaven forbid that the bravery of such troops as the English should be so vainly, so fatally employed; they who remember the fatal overthrow of BRADDOCK by a few Indians in ambush, an overthrow incurred by the very discipline in which he vainly put his trust, will be apt to doubt the facility of reducing the colonies by military force; they who reflect that the united aid and efforts of all the colonies were necessary to give success to our arms in the late war against the Canadians, will be still more doubtful of this expedient.

But, my lord, so much having been already said on the subject, I will not take up more of your valuable moments, which I am persuaded must now be fully employed; indulge me, however, once more to entreat your most serious attention to the true interest and happiness of this country, and to the welfare of our brethren in America, so shall you be revered and esteemed by all good men, your name deservedly transferred with honour to posterity, and the tribute of gratitude, affection, and esteem, be echoed from every quarter of this great and extensive empire.

M E M E N T O.

From the WHISPERER.

NOTHING but a long series of unjust and villainous acts of government could have reduced the detested ministers of this country to the

necessity of hiring a few mercenaries, to HUZZA the sovereign of a free people, even at the gates of his palace; nothing but the greatest meanness in the prince, and a determined resolution of acting in direct opposition to the good of the people, could have prevailed with him to submit to such disgrace, to such ignominy. The world, in general, believes this shameful expedient was agreed upon within the walls of the palace, otherwise the king would not have ventured to Westminster, but passed the bills which lay ready for his assent, and prorogued his beloved parliament by commission. Fear and suspense ever haunt the guilty mind, and his majesty is but too sensible that his conduct does not merit the thanks or applause of his people, but their severest reproach and reformation. If this was not actually the case, he would have called to a strict account every minister, and every servant about him, for daring to offer such an insult to his person, as the hired banditti several times cried out, close by the side of the coach, "Why don't you hallow? Why don't you huzza his majesty? You know we are to be paid for it." O! direful disgrace.

To this miserable situation has the sovereign reduced himself, through his own obstinacy, and by that means forfeited all claim even to our pity; yet every man who opposes the designs of him and his ministers, though ever so destructive to the constitution, is directly held forth by the sycophants of the court as disloyal to the king, and as a rebel to all government; his majesty readily believes it, and persecution and revenge is sure to be the consequence; the whole power of the crown is immediately exerted against him, and he must inevitably fall a victim to the resentment of a misguided and insatuated prince, and to the malice of the crawling insects who surround him.

Loyalty, in an honest sense, indeed in common sense, means no more than the squaring our actions by the rules of good laws, and an attachment to a constitution supported by such; but to bear stupidly the wild and deliberate ill acts of a tyrant, overturning all law, and to assist him in it, is now impiously called loyalty, when it is the very office and genius of loyalty to defend law, virtue, liberty, and property, and to pull down, as traitors and rebels, all who assault and abuse them.

Whoever is lawless is disloyal; and to boast of loyalty to disloyalty is absolute nonsense; a paradox first invented in this blessed reign by such Tories and traitors as Mansfield, Grafton, North, Sandwich, De Grey, Weymouth, Barrington, &c. &c. &c. whose business it has been to pervert the use of words and the meaning of things, to abuse and confound all legal government, and to mislead the free born people of this island into misery and darkness.

To obey a prince, who does himself obey the laws, is confessed by every honest man to be loyalty; from hence we naturally conclude, by every rule of reason, that to obey one who obeys no law is a departure from all loyalty, and an outrage committed upon it, and that he who commands, and he who obeys, are outlaws and disloyalists; yet those vermin who now surround the British throne want to persuade us that loyalty consists in obeying a wicked prince, and that it is a damnable sin to resist him; in short, that they and all the instruments and partners of his crying crimes are loyalists, and all who defend law, virtue, and mankind, against such monsters, are rebels, for acting virtuously in opposition to the worst of all rebels, who are restrained by no consideration, human or divine.

Disloyalty is rarely the crime of subjects and private men, and they who charge it most upon others are they who practise it most themselves. King Richard II. Edward II. Charles I. and James II. &c. were the greatest rebels in England in their time. He who knows no law, or will not acknowledge any but his own lust, seldom observes any other; such princes become the scorn of all men, and deserve to be detested by all mankind; and though they, too, often preserve their heads, they never escape the hisses and execrations of the people. Besides, there are such things as the eternal laws of mercy, justice, and truth, made legible by every man's natural reason, when it is not blinded by craft; and whoever observes not these, let him be called by what name he will, is a rebel to all the world, and it is loyalty to all the world to pursue him to destruction.

Brutus, who expelled the royal and rebellious race of the Tarquins, was the most loyal man in Rome, and his sons, who would have restored them, were the greatest rebels in the empire. The Roman people therefore acted justly when they rewarded the father with the chief magistracy, and the father acted justly when he sacrificed the traitors of his own loins to the liberties and revenge of the Roman people.

The great criminals and public traitors now in this kingdom play with the words sovereign and subjects, and divert the people with the ridicule of obedience, but their wit and reasoning are alike wretched, whether they proceed from ignorance or dishonesty, as they often do from both, as if the world were to be guided by sound, rather than sense, in things essential to its well-being. The highest and first sovereignty is in the laws, of which the prince has only the sovereign execution; in other words, it is his office to see the laws obeyed; an employment which implies their superiority and his own subjection.

The law ought to be the measure of his power, and the guide of his actions, as much as any private man's, and more, because his example is of greater influence, and his opportunities and temptations to break them are greater than any private man's can be; and the only just reason that can be assigned why those crimes which are punished with death in a subject have been often committed with impunity by a chief magistrate, is, because the station which he was in gave him such strength, and such a party, that to have punished him the public quiet must have been risked or shaken.

We have heard, in this reign, a great deal about the word prerogative, by those who contend for unlimited loyalty; men who, while they reserve to themselves a right to be the most turbulent and wicked of all subjects, would make all others the tamest and blindest of all slaves. But we are at a loss to find out what prerogative they mean. I know no prerogative in the crown, which is not at the same time a certain privilege of the people, for their sake granted, and for their sake to be exerted; and where a prerogative is claimed in opposition to the rights and interests of the people, so far a tyranny is claimed, tyranny being nothing else but the government of one man, or of a few, over many, against their inclination and interest. Where prerogative is exercised, and the undefined privilege of the house of commons is only another name for it, more to the hurt than the good of the governed, it is no longer prerogative or privilege, but violence and usurpation; and therefore in England several prerogatives have, from time to time, been taken from the crown, because the crown had abused them; but never till this reign did a house of commons address the prince to exercise a new prerogative in open violation of the laws of the land and the rights of the people; never till this reign did a house of commons claim a privilege above the controul of the laws, and contrary to every principle of justice and the constitution. These are the wretches, these are the traitors and murderers of their country, the violators of all law, the destroyers of all legal government, who have the daring impudence to call themselves loyal subjects, and every one who will not join them in their infamous design to subvert the government is directly pronounced by them to be a rebel, or a disaffected person, and punished as such by these enemies to all virtue and goodness; enemies to their God, their country, and their king. The following speech of that brave and honest senator colonel BARRE, which ought to be inscribed in letters of gold, in the palace at saint James's, in the courts of justice at Westminster, and in the house of every true Englishman, will best shew these loyal traitors in their true and proper colours.

[The speech in our next.]

V I R G I N I A.

SURRY, August 22, 1775.

AT a committee held at Surry court-house this day, a complaint being lodged by Henry Cook and Joseph Warren, against Robert Kennon, at Cabin Point, factor for Cunningham and company, for violating the ninth article of the continental association by selling salt at an advanced price, the said Kennon being called on by this committee, and appearing, confessed he had acceded to the association, and that he had sold salt, within these twelve months last past, for 2s. and 2s. 6d. per bushel, and is now selling off the same cargo at 3s.

Resolved therefore, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said Kennon has violated the association, and ought to be held up to public censure, and it is recommended to the good people of this county, and others, to break off all intercourse and connection with the said Kennon.

Ordered, that the clerk of this committee do transmit the above proceedings to the different printers in Williamsburg, and beg they will publish the same in their papers.

JAMES KEE, c. c.

AT a committee held for Nansemond county, August 18, 1775, it being reported that Messrs. Donaldson and Hamilton, merchants in the town of Suffolk, had intentionally shipped a considerable quantity of provisions to Boston, in the brigantine John, Hugh Kennedy, master, contrary to a resolution of the committee of New York, made April 27, 1775, and acceded to by the several provinces; the aforesaid gentlemen appeared, and several depositions and protests being read, fully convinced this committee that the said Donaldson and Hamilton intended the voyage of the said brig for Antigua, and that it was by the express direction of the governor and captain of the man of war (who had information of her loading with provisions three weeks before she sailed) that the said brig was taken, and carried to Boston.

The aforesaid gentlemen, being charged with shipping some hemp and butter of the 17th of April last to Henry Lloyd, a gentleman in Bolton, Resolved, that the said gentlemen, in so doing, have not violated the association; the said articles being shipped prior to any resolution to the contrary.

By order of the committee,

JOHN GREGORIE, clerk.

AN ORDINANCE for the better government of the forces to be raised and employed in the service of the colony and dominion of Virginia.

BE it ordained by the representatives of the people in convention assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the following rules and articles be established; that is to say:

Article I. That every officer and soldier, who shall serve in the provincial army, either of regulars or minutemen, shall, at the time of accepting his commission and enlistment, subscribe the following rules and regulations, and thereafter be bound by the same; and moreover, every officer and soldier, except Quakers, who are to make a solemn affirmation to the same effect, shall take the following oaths, to be administered by the committee of safety to the field officers, by the respective county committees to the officers to be by them nominated, and by a justice of peace to any soldier not under two days from the time of his enlistment, or a member of the committee of any county, city, or borough, where he may be enlisted.

OATH of a COMMANDER in CHIEF.

I A. B. do swear that I will be faithful and true to the colony and dominion of Virginia; that I will serve the same to the utmost of my power, in defence of the just rights of America, against all enemies whatsoever; that I will, from time to time, obey such orders as I may receive from the general convention, or other authority by them appointed; and that I will disband all the forces under my command, and lay down my arms, when required by the general convention, or the general assembly of Virginia.—So HELP ME, GOD.

OATH of the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS.

I A. B. do swear that I will be faithful and true to the colony and dominion of Virginia; that I will serve the same to the utmost of my power, in defence of the just rights of America, against all enemies whatsoever; that I will obey the orders of such officers who may be set over me, and lay down my arms peaceably when required so to do, either by the general convention, or the general assembly of Virginia.—So HELP ME, GOD.

Article II. It is earnestly recommended, to all officers and soldiers, diligently to attend divine service; and all officers and soldiers, who shall behave indecently and irreverently at any place of divine worship, shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a court martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the president; if non-commissioned officers or soldiers, every person, so offending, shall, for the first offence, forfeit one day's pay; for the second offence, he shall not only forfeit the like sum, but be confined for any time not exceeding twenty-four hours; and for every other like offence, shall forfeit and pay, in like manner, to the use of the sick soldiers of the regiment to which the offender belongs.

Article III. Whatsoever commissioned or non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, shall use any profane oath or exclamation, shall incur the penalties expressed in the second article; and if a commissioned officer be thus guilty of profane cursing or swearing, he shall forfeit, for each and every such offence, one day's pay. And whatsoever commissioned or non-commissioned officer or soldier shall practise any species of gaming, he shall, on being convicted thereof before a regimental court martial, pay such fine, or suffer such punishment as may be inflicted by the said court.

Article IV. Any officer or soldier, who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards the generals, or general or commander in chief, of the provincial forces, or shall speak false words, tending to his or their hurt or dishonour, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a general court martial.

Article V. Any officer or soldier, who shall begin, excite, cause, or join, in any mutiny or sedition, in the regiment or company to which he belongs, or in any other regiment or company of the provincial forces, either by land or sea, in any party post, detachment, or guard, on any pretence whatsoever, shall suffer such punishment as by a general court martial shall be ordered.

Article VI. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same, or coming to the knowledge of any mutiny, or intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to the commanding officer, shall be punished by order of a general court martial, according to the nature of his offence.

Article VII. Any officer or soldier, who shall strike his superior officer, or draw, or offer to draw, or shall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful commands of his superior officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Article VIII. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall desert, or, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from the company to which he belongs, or from any detachment of the same, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a general court martial.

Article IX. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

X. All officers, of what condition soever, shall have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, though the persons concerned belong to another regiment or company, and either order officers or soldiers to be confined and imprisoned, till their proper superior officer shall be acquainted therewith; and whatsoever shall

refuse to obey such officer (though of an inferior rank) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court martial.

Article XI. No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches, or gestures, to another, nor shall presume to lend a challenge to any person to fight a duel; and whatsoever shall knowingly and willingly suffer any person whatsoever to go forth to fight a duel, or shall second, promote, or carry any challenge, shall be deemed as a principal; and whatsoever officer or soldier shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge shall also be considered as a challenger; and all such offenders, in any of those, or such like cases, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court martial.

Article XII. Any officer commanding in quarters, or on a march, shall keep good order, and, to the utmost of his power, redress all such abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command. If, upon any complaint made to him, of officers or soldiers beating, or otherwise ill treating, any person, or of committing any kind of riot, to the disquieting of the inhabitants of this colony, he the said commander, who shall refuse to omit to see justice done on the offender or offenders, and reparations made to the party or parties injured, as far as the offender's wages will enable him or them, shall, upon due proof thereof, be punished, as ordered by a general court martial, in such manner as if he himself had committed the crimes or disorders complained of.

Article XIII. If any officer or soldier should think himself to be wronged by his colonel, or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application made to him, be refused to be redressed, he may complain to the general, or commander in chief, of the provincial regulars, in order to obtain justice; who is hereby required to examine into the said complaint, and see that justice be done.

Article XIV. If any officer or soldier shall think himself wronged by his captain, or other officer commanding the company to which he belongs, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a regimental court martial for the doing justice to the complainant, from which regimental court martial either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court martial; but if, upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear to be vexatious and groundless, the person so appealing shall be punished at the discretion of a general court martial.

Article XV. Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be convicted at a regimental court martial of having fold, or designedly, or through neglect, wasted the ammunition, arms, or provisions, or other military stores, delivered out to him, to be employed in the service of this colony, shall, if an officer, be reduced to a private sentinel; and if a private soldier, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by a regimental court martial.

Article XVI. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing from the commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him or them by the sentence of a general court martial.

Article XVII. No officer or soldier shall be out of his quarters or camp without leave from the commanding officer of the regiment, upon penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence by a regimental court martial.

Article XVIII. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier shall repair to his quarters or tent at the beating of the retreat; in default of which he shall be punished, according to the nature of his offence, by order of a regimental court martial.

Article XIX. No officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall fail of repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade or exercise, or other rendezvous, appointed by the commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness, or some other necessity, or shall go from the said place of rendezvous, or from his guard, without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on penalty of being punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a regimental court martial.

Article XX. Whatsoever commissioned officer shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, under arms, shall be cashiered for it; any non-commissioned officer or soldier, so offending, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a regimental court martial.

Article XXI. Whatsoever sentinel shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Article XXII. Any person belonging to the provincial army, who by discharging of fire arms, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms in camp or quarters, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Article XXIII. Any officer or soldier, who shall, without urgent necessity, or without leave of his superior officer, quit his platoon or division, shall be punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a regimental court martial.

Article XXIV. No officer or soldier shall do violence, or offer any insult or abuse, to any person who shall bring provisions, or other necessities, to the camp or quarters of the provincial army; any officer or soldier, so offending, shall suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by a regimental court martial.

Article XXV. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall shamefully abandon any post committed to his charge, or shall induce others to do, in the time of an engagement, shall suffer death immediately.

Article XXVI. Any person belonging to the provincial army, who shall make known the watch word to any person who is not entitled to receive it, according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole or watch word, different from what he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court martial.

Article XXVII. Whosoever belonging to the provincial army shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbour or protect an enemy, shall suffer such punishment as shall, by a general court martial, be ordered.

Article XXVIII. Whosoever belonging to the provincial army shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or of giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a general court martial shall be ordered.

Article XXIX. All public stores taken in the enemy's camp or magazine, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, or provision, shall be secured for the use of the colony of Virginia.

Article XXX. If any officer or soldier shall leave his post or colours, at the time of an engagement, to go in search of plunder, he shall, upon being convicted thereof before a general court martial, suffer such punishment as by the said court martial shall be ordered.

Article XXXI. If any commander of any post, entrenchment, or fortress, shall be compelled, by the officers or soldiers under his command, to give it up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commissioned officer, or non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall be convicted of having so offended, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as may be inflicted on them by the sentence of a general court martial.

Article XXXII. All sutlers and retainers to a camp, and all persons whatsoever, serving with the provincial army, in the field, though not enlisted as soldiers, are to be subject to the articles, rules, and regulations, of the provincial army.

Article XXXIII. No general court martial shall consist of a less number than thirteen, none of which shall be under the degree of a commissioned officer, and the president shall be a field officer; and the president of each and every court martial, whether general or regimental, shall have power to administer an oath to every witness, in order to the trial of offenders; and the members of all courts martial shall be duly sworn by the president, and the next in rank to the court martial shall administer the oath to the president. Provided, that when any person is to be tried for his life, under any of the foregoing or subsequent articles, the commanding officer shall appoint twenty-four members at least, to be of the court martial, two of which shall be field officers, and ten shall be captains, out of which the offender may chuse fifteen, one of whom shall be a field officer, and five of them captains; and sentence of death shall

be pronounced, unless twelve of the court martial concur in such sentence.

not be pronounced, unless twelve of the court martial concur in such sentence.

Article XXXIV. The members, both of general and regimental courts martial, shall, when belonging to different corps, take the same rank that they hold in the army; but when courts martial shall be composed of officers of one corps, they shall take their ranks according to their commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps.

Article XXXV. All the members of a court martial are to behave with calmness, decency, moderation, and impartiality, and in giving their votes, are to begin with the youngest, or lowest in commission.

Article XXXVI. No field officer shall be tried by any person under the degree of a captain; nor shall any proceedings, or trials, be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning, and three in the afternoon, except in cases which require an immediate example.

Article XXXVII. The commissioned officers of every regiment may, by the appointment of their colonel, or commanding officer, hold regimental courts martial for the enquiring into such disputes, or criminal matters, as may come before them, and for inflicting corporal punishment for small offences, and shall give judgment by the majority of voices; but no sentence shall be executed till the commanding officer (not being a member of the court martial) shall have confirmed the same.

Article XXXVIII. No regimental court martial shall consist of less than five officers, excepting in cases where that number cannot be conveniently assembled, when three may be sufficient, who are likewise to determine upon the sentence by a majority of voices, which sentence is to be confirmed by the commanding officer, not being a member of the court martial.

Article XXXIX. Every officer commanding in any fort, castle, or barracks, or elsewhere, where the corps under his command consists of detachments from different regiments, and any other forces that may compose the corps, may assemble courts martial for the trial of offenders, in the same manner as if they were regimental, whose sentence is not to be executed till it shall be confirmed by the said commanding officer.

Article XL. No person whatsoever shall use menacing words, signs, or gestures, in the presence of a court martial, when sitting, or shall cause any disorder or riot, so as to disturb their proceedings, on the penalty of being punished at the discretion of the said court martial.

Article XLI. To the end that offenders may be brought to justice, whenever any officer or soldier shall commit a crime deserving punishment, he shall, by his commanding officer, if an officer, be put in arrest; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, be imprisoned till he shall be either tried by a court martial, or shall be lawfully discharged by proper authority.

Article XLII. No officer or soldier, who shall be put in arrest or imprisonment, shall continue in his confinement more than eight days, or till such time as a court martial can be conveniently assembled.

Article XLIII. No officer, commanding a guard or provost martial, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge, by an officer belonging to the provincial forces, which officer shall at the same time deliver an accusation, signed by himself, of the crime with which the said prisoner is charged.

Article XLIV. No officer, commanding a guard or provost martial, shall presume to release any prisoner committed to his charge without proper authority for so doing, nor shall he suffer any prisoner to escape, on the penalty of being punished for it, by the sentence of a general court martial.

Article XLV. Every officer or provost martial, to whose charge prisoners shall be committed, is hereby required, within 24 hours after such commitment, or as soon as he shall be relieved from his guard, to give in writing to the colonel of the regiment to whom the prisoner belongs, where the prisoner is confined upon the guard belonging to the said regiment, and that his offence only relates to neglect of duty, in his own corps, or to the commander in chief, their names, their crimes, and the name of the officer who committed them, on the penalty of being punished for his disobedience or neglect at the discretion of a general court martial.

Article XLVI. Whatsoever commissioned officer shall leave his confinement before he is set at liberty by the officer who confined him, or by a superior power, shall be cashiered for it.

Article XLVII. Whosoever commissioned officer shall be convicted before a general court martial of behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, shall be discharged from the service.

Article XLVIII. All officers, conductors, gunners, matrosses, drivers, or any other persons whatsoever, receiving pay or hire in the service of the provincial artillery, shall be governed by the aforesaid rules and articles, and shall be subject to be tried by courts martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers of the provincial forces.

Article XLIX. For differences arising among themselves, or in matters relating solely to their own corps, courts martial may be composed of their own officers; but where a number sufficient of such officers cannot be assembled, or in matters wherein other corps are interested, the officers of artillery shall sit in courts martial with the officers of the corps.

Article L. All crimes, not capital, and all disorders and neglects, which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at their discretion.

Article LI. That no person shall be sentenced by the court martial to suffer death, except in the cases expressly mentioned in the foregoing articles; nor shall any punishment be inflicted, at the discretion of a court martial, other than degrading, castrating, drumming out of the army; whipping, not exceeding 39 lashes; fine, not exceeding two months pay of the offender; imprisonment, not exceeding one month.

Article LII. The field officers of each and every regiment are to appoint some suitable person belonging to such regiment to receive all such fines as may arise within the same for any breach of any of the foregoing articles, and shall direct the same to be carefully and properly applied to the relief of such sick, wounded, or necessitous soldiers as belong to such regiment; and such person shall account with such officer for all fines received, and the application thereof.

Article LIII. All members sitting in courts martial shall be sworn by the president of the said court, which president shall himself be sworn by the officer in the said court next in rank; the oath to be administered previous to their proceeding to the trial of every offender in form following, viz.

You A. B. swear that you will well and truly try and impartially determine the cause of the prisoner now to be tried, according to the rules for regulating the provincial army.—So HELP YOU, GOD.

Article LIV. All persons called to give evidence in any case before a court martial, who shall refuse to give evidence, shall be punished for such refusal, at the discretion of such court martial; the oath to be administered in the following forms, viz.

You shall swear the evidence you shall give, in the case now in bearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.—So HELP YOU, GOD.

Article LV. Every officer commanding a regiment, or company, shall, upon notice given to him by the commissary of the musters, or from one of his deputies, assemble the regiment, or company, under his command, in the next convenient place for their being mustered.

Article LVI. Every colonel, or other field officer, or officer, commanding any corps to which there is no field officer, and actually residing with it, may give furlows to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in such numbers, and for so long a time, as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; but no non-commissioned officer or soldier shall, by leave of his captain or inferior officer, commanding the company (his field officer not being present) be absent above twenty days in six months; nor shall more than two private men be absent at the same time from their company,

In the said martial

excepting from extraordinary occasion shall require it, of which occasion the field officers, present with, and commanding the regiment, or independent corps, is to be judge.

Article LVII. At every muster the commanding officer of each regiment or company, when present, shall give to the community of musters certificates signed by himself, signifying how long such officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence, which reason, and the time of absence, shall be inserted in the muster rolls, opposite to the respective names of such absentees; the said certificates, together with the muster roll, be by the said commissary transmitted to the commanding officer of the provincial forces, and by him to the committee of safety, appointed by this convention, within twenty days next after such muster being taken; on failure whereof the commissary, so offending, shall be discharged from the service.

Article LVIII. Every officer who shall be convicted before a general court martial of having signed a false certificate, relating to the absence of either officers, or non-commissioned officers, or private soldiers, shall be cashiered.

Article LIX. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false muster of men or horses, and every officer, or commissary, who shall willingly sign, direct, or allow the signing of the muster rolls, wherein such false muster is contained, shall, upon proof made thereof by two witnesses, before a general court martial, be cashiered, and moreover forfeit all such pay as may be due to him at the time of conviction for such offence.

Article LX. Any commissary who shall be convicted of having taken any gift or gratuity on the mustering any regiment or company, on the signing the muster rolls, shall be displaced from his office, and forfeit and pay as in the preceding article.

Article LXI. Any officer who shall presume to muster any person as a soldier, who is at other times accustomed to wear a livery, or who does not actually do his duty as a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly.

Article LXII. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the commander in chief of the provincial forces, or to any of his superior officers, authorized to call for such returns of the state of the regiment, company, or garrison, under his command, or of arms, ammunition, clothing, or other stores, thereunto belonging, shall by a court martial be cashiered.

Article LXIII. The commanding officer of every regiment or other corps, or of any garrison in the service aforesaid, shall, in the beginning of every month, remit to the commander in chief of the said forces, an exact return of the state of the regiment, troop, or other corps, or of any garrison under his command, specifying the names of the officers not then residing at their posts, and the reason for, and time of their absence. Whoever shall be convicted of having, through neglect or design, omitted the sending such returns, shall be punished, according to the nature of their offence, by the judgment of a general court martial.

Article LXIV. No further shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquor or victuals, or to keep their houses or shops open for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating the REVEILLES, or upon Sundays during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future sutling.

Article LXV. All officers commanding in the camp, or in any forts, barracks, or garrisons, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to suttle shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions at a reasonable price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

Article LXVI. No officer commanding in any camp, garrison, fort, or barracks, shall either themselves exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls left out to fustlers, or shall connive at the like exactions in others, or lay any duty or imposition upon, or be interested in, the sale of such victuals, liquors, or other necessities of life, which are brought into the camp, garrison, fort, or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

Article LXVII. That the commanders in chief, for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any of the punishments ordered to be inflicted for any of the offences mentioned in any of the foregoing articles; and every offender convicted as aforesaid, by any regimental court martial, may be pardoned or have his punishment mitigated by the colonel, or officer commanding the regiment.

Article LXVIII. When any commissioned officer shall happen to die or be killed, in the service of this colony, the major of the regiment, or the officer doing the major's duty, in his absence, shall immediately secure all his effects or equipage then in camp or quarters, and shall, before the next regimental court martial, make an inventory thereof, and forth with transmit the same to the office of the secretary of the committee of safety, to the end that his executors may, after payment of his debts, in quarter and interment, receive the overplus, if any be, to his or their use.

Article LXIX. When any non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, shall happen to die or be killed, in the service of this colony, the then commanding officer of the company shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of whatever effects he dies possessed of, and transmit the same, as in the case above provided for, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to their respective representatives.

Article LXX. No chaplain who is commissioned to a regiment, company, or garrison, shall absent himself from the said regiment, company, or garrison (excepting in cases of sickness, or leave of absence) upon pain of being brought to a court martial, and punished as their judgment, and the circumstances of the offence may require.

Article LXXI. Whatever chaplain to a regiment, or garrison, shall be guilty of drunkenness, or of other scandalous, or vicious behaviour, derogating from the sacred character with which he is invested, shall, upon due proofs, before a court martial, be discharged from his office.

Article LXXII. No sentence of a court martial, whereby the pains of death are to be inflicted on any offender, shall be carried into execution till the same hath been approved of by the committee of safety, and such approbation certified to the commander in chief.

LXXIII. The foregoing rules and regulations shall be publicly read at the head of each regiment once in three months, by order of the colonel or commander in chief of such regiment, under the penalty of fifty pounds, to be paid by such colonel or commander for every neglect.

Read a third time, passed unanimously, and published by order of the convention.
ROBERT C. NICHOLAS, president.
JOHN TAZEWELL, clerk of the convention.

WILLIAMSBURG.

THE following articles are extracted from the ORDINANCE for raising and embodying a sufficient force for the defence and protection of this colony.

Be it therefore ordained, by the delegates and representatives of the several counties and corporations within the colony and dominion of Virginia, now assembled in general convention, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, that there shall be forthwith raised, and taken into the pay of this colony, from the time of their enlistment, two regiments complete, to consist of one thousand and twenty privates, rank and file; five hundred and forty four of whom to be the first regiment, under the command of a colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major, eight captains, sixteen lieutenants, eight ensigns, twenty four sergeants, eight drummers, and eight fifers; and the second regiment to consist of four hundred and seventy six, under the command of a colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, seven captains, fourteen lieutenants, seven ensigns, twenty one sergeants, seven drummers, and seven fifers; to each of which regiments there shall be allowed a chaplain, a paymaster (who is also to act as muster-master) an adjutant, quarter-master, one surgeon, two fergeons mates, and a fergeant-major.

And for settling the pay of the officers and soldiers to be appointed and levied as before directed, the same is declared to be as followeth, to wit: To a colonel, twenty five shillings per day; lieutenant-colonels, twelve shillings and six pence; to a major, ten shillings; a

captain, six shillings; a lieutenant, four shillings; an ensign, three shillings; chaplain, ten shillings; an adjutant, holding no other office, six shillings; if in other office, three shillings; to a quarter-master, holding or not holding any other office, the same as to an adjutant; to a fergeant-major, to be appointed from amongst the most expert fergeants, by the commanding officer of the regiment, two shillings and six pence; to a fergeant, two shillings; a corporal, drummer, and fifer, each one shilling and eight pence; to each private soldier, one shilling and four pence; to a surgeon, ten shillings; and to a fergeon's mate, five shillings per day.

We hear from Mr. of Wight that a certain Anthony Warwick, being lately summoned to appear before the committee of Nansemond county, on a suspicion of having violated the association, in a letter addressed to that committee, declared he would not appear without a promise of their protection from the people of Wight county, and in the said letter abused them in the most scurrilous manner; some worthy gentlemen of Nansemond immediately gave information thereof to the injured people. Upon which a number of respectable inhabitants of Wight assembled, and seized the said Anthony Warwick (he being in the neighbourhood) and conveyed him to Smithfield, where they detained him some time, in order that a committee might determine in what manner he ought to be dealt with; but a sufficient number of members not attending, and the said Warwick not giving any satisfactory reason for his illiberal abuse, the populace very deliberately led him to the stocks, and having prepared him for the purpose, gave him a fashionable suit of tar and feathers, being the most proper badge of distinction for men of his complexion. They then mounted him on his horse, and drove him out of town, through a shower of eggs, the smell of which, our correspondent informs us, seemed to have a material effect upon the delicate constitution of this motley gentleman. At parting, the gentlemen gave Mr. Warwick a friendly piece of advice, which it is hoped he will observe, if only for the sake of his own interest.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated July 31.

"Last Friday we were informed by our out-centries at the foot of Bunker's Hill, that the enemy had cut down several large trees, and were busy all night in throwing up a fine and abatis in front of it. In the evening orders were given to the York county rifle company to march down to our advanced post on Charlestown neck, to endeavour to surround the enemy's advanced guard, and to bring off some prisoners, from whom we expected to learn the enemy's design, in throwing up the abatis on the neck. The rifle company divided, and executed their plan in the following manner: Captain Dowdell, with 30 men, filed off to the right of Bunker's Hill, and creeping on their hands and knees, got into the rear of the enemy's centries, without being discovered. The other division of 40 men, under lieutenant Miller, were equally successful in getting behind the centries on the left, and were within a few yards of joining the division on the right, when a party of regulars came down the Hill to relieve their guard, and crossed our rifle men under captain Dowdell, as they were lying on the ground in an Indian file. The regulars were within 20 yards of our rifle men before they saw them, and immediately fired. The rifle men returned the salute, killed several, and brought off two prisoners and their muskets, with the loss of corporal Cruise, who is supposed to be killed, as he has not been heard of since the affair.

In return for this, the enemy alarmed us last night in their turn. At one o'clock this morning a heavy firing of small arms and cannon occasioned our drums to beat to arms; the army was immediately ordered under arms to their posts. The firing continued in three different quarters, Roxbury, Sewall's Point at the mouth of Cambridge river, and at the advanced posts on Charlestown neck. Some hours elapsed before we knew the design of the enemy, which was this: We had surrounded some of their out-guard the night before, which induced them to serve our centries in like manner. They sent two flat bottomed boats to Sewall's Point to attack our redoubt there; sailed out at Roxbury, and set fire to the George Tavern, our advanced guard-house. Our people attacked, beat them, and took one prisoner, who is expected here every minute. The flat bottomed boats, after an useless fire of many hours, retired. The piquet guard of the enemy on Charlestown neck attacked and drove in our advanced guard of sixty, who, being reinforced by general Lee's order, recovered their ground, and beat off the enemy, killed several, and brought off seven muskets, without losing a man, although our men engaged them under their guns, within point blank shot of their lines. We are just informed that 250 of the Marblehead sailors have formed on Flooded Hill, near Bunker's, and have drove in all the out-guards of the enemy. The enemy do not appear to be very fond of coming out. We shall have a fight soon, and for this reason want the aid of the rifle men; only one company at yet come in."

A gentleman from the American camp, a few days ago, says: Last Wednesday some rifle men, on Charlestown side, shot an officer of note in the ministerial service, supposed to be major Small or Bruce, and killed three men on board a ship in Charlestown ferry, at the distance of full half a mile; that general Gage had lately sent armed schooners to Machias, or to some place near it, with cash to buy live stock, and gave orders to take the stock by force, if the inhabitants would not sell it, which they did refuse, when the schooners people attempted to take off the stock; upon which the inhabitants rose, made all the men prisoners, seized on the schooners and cash, and flured about 50 sterling a min. — *not to fear*

Extract of a letter from CAMBRIDGE, dated August 5.
"Since I wrote you last, our troops have had several skirmishes with the enemy, in all of which we have had the better of them. We have burnt the light house twice; the last time major Tupper with three hundred men went down to effect it; he found the party there had repaired the building, and lighted it the night before. The party consisted of about fifty marines and Tories, a master carpenter from New York among the latter. Our people were fired on by the party on the island before they landed; however they landed, and finally carried the island, took what was valuable, burnt the building, killed the lieutenant, who commanded, and eight others, and took the rest prisoners, and also burnt one sloop and one schooner, and got off with the loss of one man killed, one wounded dangerously, and one boat lost. Since the riflemen arrived they have killed six or eight officers of distinction on the lines of Charlestown; a son of lord Holland is also dangerously wounded. We have the names of the officers in camp, but have not them by me in memory so as to give them to you. Last Sunday evening the enemy sallied from the neck on our out-centries, drove them back to our main guard without the George tavern, and before our main guard turned out and reached them set fire to the George, which was burnt down; but our men from the main guard soon drove them back quite into their lines, killed one officer and several men, without one of ours killed or wounded. For some days past general Gage has been permitting the people to come out of Boston, stripped of every thing, and what they call a pocket serjeant to search every person's pocket, that no one carries with him or her more than five pounds. The inhabitants are extremely distressed, and the troops almost as much. Almost all their wounded at Bunker's Hill and elsewhere are dead, and all the provincials, who were prisoners with them, are dead. They say our balls were poisoned, but the bad provision and the scurvy, which prevail among them, is a more probable and charitable way of accounting for the death of the wound-

ed. Certainly there never was any poisoned balls used. Some of their officers are still very angry, talk high and big, but the more sensible men among them are dispirited, and say that it is in vain to attempt to do any thing, for if they should attempt our lines, success is uncertain; and should they succeed, the enemy will rally again on the next hills, and increase in number and in rage, and will harrafs them to death, and those that may happen to survive the conflict at the lines; that they cannot do as in Europe, fight one or two battles in a season, and then lie still and quiet, and refresh on good provisions, forage, &c. and get recruited from the neighbourhood; here they cannot be succoured in the course of months."

The troops are universally disheartened; both officers and men heartily cursing Mr. Gage and the Tories; and not one of the latter dare be seen among them. It has been seriously talked of to plunder the town of Boston, and desert it. If they are not soon recruited, I shall not be disappointed at the fight. Eight or ten of their men have lately deserted to us, and say hundreds will do the same the first opportunity. By deserters, inhabitants of Boston, &c. it is agreed that the enemy have not so many men now as at the first of April. Their losses killed and wounded have been great, and by sickness greater still. Those troops who have been here three or four years have not been so sickly, but those who have come lately have been very sickly indeed, and now remain so. I believe that most of them will be swept off by sickness if we lie still, and only look on, and keep them from fresh provisions, &c."

A letter from Cambridge, dated August 3, says: "Last Monday morning about 800 men went from Roxbury to the spot where the light-house lately stood, where they found 40 of the enemy, 28 soldiers, and 12 Tory carpenters and labourers, who were sent from Boston to erect a building for fixing up lights. Our people, before they surrendered, killed 4 of them (among whom, it is said, was a lieutenant) and took the rest prisoners, being 24 regulars, and the 12 workmen, with the loss of one man on our side. The same day the whole number were brought to Head Quarters in this town, and the day following sent to Worcester."

Some time ago the son of a principal gentleman near Boston was baptised by the name of George Washington.

Philadelphia, August 12, We hear from Cambridge that captains Percival and Sabine of the marines, Johnson of the Royal Irish, Lemoine of the train, and a number of privates of the ministerial troops, in all about sixty, were killed last week; also a captain mortally wounded, who is a son of lord Chedworth's.

It is said the regulars are about dismantling castle William, near Boston.

It is said that 160 of the regulars fell in the late skirmishes near Boston, and that eight only of our men were killed.

CABIN POINT, SURRY COUNTY.

THIS is to inform the public that the subscriber's FULFILLING MILL is in order to full cloth, which shall be done in the best manner. These gentlemen who may favour me with their work may depend upon my best endeavours to satisfy them. I also have WEAVERS that weave thread and cotton, any pattern, in the neatest manner; and I am in want of three or four more weavers, that could come well recommended, who will meet with proper encouragement. Those persons who apply to me for CLOTH or WEAVING must be punctual in payment, as I shall keep the cloth till paid. I am the public's obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

STRAYED or stolen, about a week since, from Williamsburg, a bay horse, with some white on his forehead, has no perceivable brand, and appears to be about 8 or 9 years old; he paces slow, trots and gallops well, is in tolerable good order, and remarkably slim; the hair on his withers is worn off about two inches square. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. Robert Jackson, in Williamsburg, Mr. Dimes Lester, at James Town, captain Charles Judkins, in Surry, or to the printer thereof, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

BENJAMIN HARRISS.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in James City county, a white horse, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, with a twitch tail and hanging mane, and paces; he has some marks of the chair harness on his breast. His brand, if any, is not remembered. I suspect he will make for Caroline, as he was raised in that county. Whoever will bring the said horse to me, or give such intelligence as I may get him again, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS reward.

JOEL CHILDERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY PERSON capable of teaching the LATIN and GREEK languages. Enquire of the printer of this paper.

RICHMOND, August 9, 1775.

INTEND to leave this colony immediately. Mr. John Barrett will collect what debts are due me on my own account, as well as what are due on our joint accounts. He will also pay what debts we owe.

THOMAS REID.

STOLEN from Williamsburg, in June last, a small grey horse with a twitch tail, branded on the near buttock (as well as I recollect) is very well made, about 9 years old, has a small dent in his right hip, which is not plain when standing, but very apparent when pacing, which is very slow. Twenty shillings will be given to any person that will either deliver him to Mr. James Gaddy in Williamsburg, or to me, in Petersburg.

WILLIAM HILL.

PURSUANT to a resolve of the convention, we hereby give notice, that all the transfer, and other tobacco, remaining in Morton's warehouse, in King George, over one year, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 29th instant (August) at the said warehouse.

W. BRUCE,
W. CHADWELL, } inspectors.

BY order of the convention, held at Richmond July 29, 1775, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Ballingbrook warehouse, on Wednesday the 30th instant (August) by the inspectors all transfer, and other tobacco, which may be lying one year in the said warehouse.

Va. Gaz. no. 485, Aug. 24, 1775
L. 2

POETS CORNER.

ON SOLITUDE.

HAPPY the man whom Heaven ordains
To tune the slender oaten reed,
And on his own paternal plains
A flock to feed.

He ne'er, by wild ambition led,
Sweats in the dusty fields of war,
Nor seeks the paths of fame to tread,
Which dang'rous are.

But under some green tree reclin'd,
Close by a fountain's flow'ry side,
To carve upon the tender rind,
Is all his pride.

Sweet ROSALINDA's pleasing name
On ev'ry neighb'ring tree is found;
And with sweet ROSALINDA's fame
The woods resound.

Blest, that in innocence and love,
Estrang'd to envy, care, and strife,
With solid pleasures can improve
Each hour of life.

May this propitious lot be mine;
Retir'd thus I'd spend my days;
So shall my songs, ye pow'rs divine,
Your bounty praise.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the 11th of September,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, on Butterwood creek, Dinwiddie county, containing upwards of 1500 acres. There are three plantations on the said land, and arable ground sufficient to work 15 or more hands, which is now in good order for cropping. On one of the plantations there is a very commodious dwellinghouse, and all other convenient outhouses, well suited for the residence of any gentleman, with good apple and peach orchards. It will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers. One third of the money to be paid on the day of sale, one third in September, 1776, and the other third in September, 1777. The said land is the property of Mr. William Glascock, and will be sold by his attorney.

JAMES OLD.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 17, 1775.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that she intends to open a DANCING SCHOOL, on Friday the 25th instant, for young ladies; she therefore hopes the gentlemen and ladies will be kind enough to favour her with their daughters. She flatters herself she shall be able to give entire satisfaction, as no care or pains on her part will be wanting. Her days for teaching (every week) are Friday and Saturday. The price, TWENTY SHILLINGS entrance, and FOUR POUNDS a year. The school will be kept at Mrs. Blount's Paper's.

SARAH HALLAM.

HANOVER town, August 10, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony for a few months, and have appointed Mr. Richard Anderson, junior, my attorney during my absence. All persons with whom I am concerned, either as debtor or creditor, will very much oblige me by settling their accounts with me as soon as possible.

THOMAS SIMPSON.

TAKEN up, in Charlotte, a black mare, about 4 feet 9 inches high, appears to be about 10 years old, some saddle spots, has a small white spot behind each ear, and a remarkable long bunch of hair growing under her belly, branded on the near buttock K, and trots. Posted, and appraised to 15l.

JOHN ALMAND.

TAKEN up, in Charlotte, a black mare, 2 years old, 4 feet 1 inch high, the near hind foot white, docked and branded on the near buttock, but cannot tell what. Appraised to 11. 15s.

THOMAS BLANKS.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Williamsburg, the 16th instant (July) two servant men, viz. JOHN STANTON, an Englishman, by trade a wheelwright, pitted with the smallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with short dark hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat and jacket, striped and check trousers, and is very talkative. ANDREW MACKGILL, a Scotchman, by trade a blacksmith, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears short dark hair, of a swarthy complexion; had on a dark blue cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, striped and check trousers. They may pass for sailors from the ships of war at York. I will give FIVE POUNDS for each if secured in any goal. I have heard that they have been seen going towards North Carolina.

JOHN SHIPARD.

Since the above servants went away I have been informed that they have forged passes, which are signed John Dixon and John Randolph, and that the wheelwright calls himself by the name of Wilson.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in Isle of Wight, near Smithfield, on the 15th of June, a middle sized roan horse, 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail; he has three white feet, and a remarkable scar on his rump, occasioned by the kick of a horse, and is round like a horse's hoof, which is grown out with black hairs; he was low in flesh. Any person that brings the said horse to me shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and on conviction of the thief FIVE POUNDS.

THOMAS SCOTT.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on Thursday the 8th of June, a likely bay horse, 5 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, his hind feet white above the first joint, and his left fore foot just above the hoof; he has a star and snip, but no brand. Whoever will deliver the said horse to me, in Essex county, or give intelligence so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.

ROBERT BROOKE.

RUN away from the subscriber, in James City, a short, thick strong limb'd, Virginia born mulatto fellow; he is about 21 years of age, and by name GEORGE, and has a baishful countenance. He had on, when he went away, a new leather cap, and an old cotton coat, dyed of a purple colour; the rest of his clothes I do not remember. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, besides what the law allows.

JOSEPH CRAWLEY.

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on the first Tuesday in November next, altogether, or in parcels, as may best suit the purchaser,

A TRACT OF LAND, lying in the lower end of Pittsylvania, on Banister and Stinking rivers, containing 832 acres, chiefly consisting of fine low grounds and rich level high land. There is on it a new plantation, capable of working six hands to advantage, and a peach and apple orchard. Mr. Joseph Roberts, who resides near the premises, will shew the land to any person desirous of purchasing. Extensive credit will be allowed, giving bond and approved security.

NATHANIEL POPE.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Accomack, the 26th of June last, a negro fellow, named DANIEL, of a yellow complexion, about 20 years of age, with a down, fly look, and stoops in the shoulders; his back is much scarred with old whippings. It is expected he will change his name, and pass for a free man. He had on, when he went away, a Virginia linen tow shirt, Virginia cloth short breeches, and an old bearskin jacket. When he looks at a person his face appears somewhat awry. I will give TEN DOLLARS for any person that shall secure the said runaway, and give me thereof, and if brought to me all reasonable charges.

CLEMENT PARKER.

MANCHESTER, July 23, 1775.

A STOCKING WEAVER WILL MEET WITH ENCOURAGEMENT BY APPLYING TO ALEXANDER AND PETERFIELD TRENT.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Charles City, the 20th of July, a negro fellow, named BOB, about 22 years of age, with a remarkable scar on his upper lip; he has an innocent look, is slow of speech, and very artful. A few months ago he attempted to pass to South Carolina by getting a forged pass. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward to any person that will secure him in any goal, so that I get him, besides what the law allows. He is supposed to be with a negro woman belonging to the estate of James Babburff, deceased, named Hannab, who is now run away also.

ACHELAUS MITCHELL.

TAKEN up, in Fauquier, a red and white steer, about 2 years old, and marked with a crop in the right ear. Posted, and appraised to 11. 4s.

SAMUEL THORNBERRY.

COMMITTED to the goal of Buckingham a negro woman, about 4 feet 8 inches high, affects that she cannot speak her master's name, though says her name is Chloee. She is dressed with a blue and white Swainskin petticoat, ozonabrig shirt, and striped homespun jacket. She was born in Africa, and appears to be about 40 years of age. The owner is desirous to pay prison charges, and take her out.

JOHN COX, gaoler.

TAKEN up, in Cumberland county, on Deep creek, a dark bay mare, about 11 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, with a snip on her nose, has several saddle spots, branded on the near buttock 7, with a stroke under it. Posted, and appraised to 7l. 10s.

JOHN MAYO.

TAKEN up, in James City, a bay horse, about 6 years old, with a star in his forehead, 13 hands and an half high, has a hanging mane and switch tail, branded with A on his near shoulder, and W on his near buttock. Posted, and appraised to 12l. 5s.

RICHARD EGGLESTON.

THIS is to certify, to all whom it may concern, that captain Moses Robinson, of the ship London, from London, entered at Port Rappahannock the 24th of May last with ballast only. Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1775.

ZACHARIAH SHACKLEFORD, D. N. O.

THE subscriber intends to leave the colony immediately.

RICHARD POOK.

CHARLES CITY, July 10, 1775.

BROKE goal this day two negro men, late the property of the honourable William Byrd, esquire, now under sentence of death. MICHAEL, a black, handsome, well made fellow, a ditcher by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 30 years of age. AARON, a yellow coloured, well made fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, a blacksmith by trade. All persons are hereby required to apprehend the said slaves, and to secure them in any of the goals.

WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD, sheriff.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Chesterfield county, a servant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle stature, much marked with the smallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in any of the goals of this colony, so that I may get him, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward.

FRANCIS SMITH.

He came down as a wagoner with the Chesterfield volunteers, and was placed near the palace, and I suspect he is on board the man of war.

THE subscriber being very desirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, proposes to sell THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF

HUNTINGTON, near Appomattox river, in the lower end of Buckingham, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houses are new, and the best I have seen in the county. A larger and better garden, I believe is not in the colony; and on the land are several hundred fruit trees, of the best kinds; many of which were brought by water, to Richmond town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fish-pond within 300 yards of the dwellinghouse, stored with various kinds of fine fish, sufficient for the use of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent venison; the air is so pure that I never knew an instance of any person having the ague and fever at Huntington. I have travelled through the most parts of Virginia, and have not seen any part that I would so soon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I sell this place, I shall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertised for some time past. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as colonel Banister's mill, by Petersburg, for 4s. or 5d. per bushel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1773, and last year, if it had not been for the frost, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. Huntington would be a pleasant and safe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the sickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

"What is honour, grandeur, wealth?"

"All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchase will visit the premises this summer. I will also sell the tract of rich land, which I advertised in Albemarle for some time, very cheap; that is, for half its value.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Spotsylvania, the 20th of May, a convict servant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in Yorkshire, and imported in the Justitia this spring, a stout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumsily. I am informed he has a scar on the fore part of his head, and some scars on his left arm, which he says was occasioned by shot. He has been in some office about the customhouse in London. He took with him two ozonabrig shirts, almost new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of ozonabrig trousers, rather too small for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country shoes, a jacket without sleeves, much worn, a Dutch blanket, a white linen shirt, a stock, and brass stock buckle, a pair of new worsted hose, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn stockings. I suspect he has other clothes with him. He also took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and understands working in stone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is stiff in the first joint, occasioned by a cut, and when the others are shut, stands out; he has lost part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him some ozonabrig shirts, a kersey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn stockings, a blanket, a pair of country made shoes, with some other clothes. They say they intend getting on board some ship, but I suspect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for Newton, and FORTY SHILLINGS for George, besides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near Fredericksburg, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if secured in any goal, so that I get them again. If they are not well secured they will make their escapes, being both cunning, artful fellows.

JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I suspect a negro man, named Tim, belonging to the honourable John Taylor, is gone off with them.

A MAN, with a small family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's service, either in Virginia or Carolina, as a head overseer or steward, and will come well recommended. He understands surveying, and may be employed in that business. Apply to the printer, or the honourable John Taylor, esquire, in Richmond. He will write to any gentleman as soon as a letter comes to hand.

RAN away from York town, on Sunday morning, an indentured servant man, with a remarkable long head, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made about the arms and body, and was born in Dublin; had on a brown mixed cloth coat, nankeen breeches, and striped waistcoat, with short dark hair. He came in by the name of John O'Brian, but his right name is James Brenon. He is by trade a tailor, and a very good workman, can write very well, and I imagine he will forge a pass, but do not think he will go by either of his names. Whoever will take him up, and contrive him to me, or secure him, so as I get him again, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

RUN away last Saturday night a servant man, by trade a joiner, goes by the name of WILLIAM CLARK, is about 19 years of age, has sandy curled hair, pretty much freckled, has a down look when talking, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a blue outside jacket, scarlet waistcoat, and crimson breeches. Whoever brings him to me shall have FIVE POUNDS reward. He winks with his left eye, and one corner of his hat is torn off.

STEPHEN MITCHELL.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY, ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being a part of a larger tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon Buffalo river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. Gabriel Penn, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will shew it to any persons inclinable to purchase.

CARTER BRAXTON.

To be RENTED for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES opposite to Alexandria, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more so, with the daily rising importance of Alexandria, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new house intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore proposed that the tenant shall erect such as he may judge necessary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to Daniel Dulany, junior, esquire, attorney at law in Annapolis, or to John Addison, esquire, and the reverend Jonathan Beucher, near the premises.

FOR SALE, IN CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, A TRACT OF LAND, lying on Appomattox river, about 3 miles below Petersburg, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marsh and meadow land, the residue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouse, outhouses, barns, and all other necessary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Also a tract of land, lying on the same river, in the lower part of Amelia county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodness to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of Goose Island; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of these tracts of land will be sold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying interest from the date of the bond.

ROBERT KENNON.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which have sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maffey, and John Laine, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains.

(tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP, A PLANTATION in good order for cropping. A none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expense of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

ANTHONY WINSTON.